



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

November 3, 1905

Canal Zone. The last case to occur in Cristobal was reported on August 7, since which time over 200 nonimmune employees have been transferred to that place from Panama; yet nothing of a suspicious nature has been observed among them. This is looked upon as good evidence that no infection exists there. The most rigid inspection of all hotels, lodging houses, and places of public resort has failed to reveal anything suspicious. The fumigation of such places at regular intervals continues.

I am informed that a strict watch is also being maintained in Panama, and that there the systematic fumigation continues to be enforced.

The death rate of the combined municipalities of Colon and Cristobal continues high. During the month of September the total number of deaths in these two places was 57 in an officially estimated population of 9,972, which brings the death rate to 68.5 per 1,000 per annum. The causes of death are herewith given as they appear in the official records:

Malarial fever .....	10	Uncinariasis .....	1
Pernicious fever .....	2	Convulsions, infantile .....	4
Intermittent fever .....	2	Heart disease .....	4
Bilious fever .....	1	Dropsy .....	1
Fever .....	6	Athrepsia .....	1
Dysentery .....	2	Lead poisoning .....	1
Tuberculosis .....	1	Injuries .....	3
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	5	Senility .....	1
Pneumonia .....	3	Stillbirths .....	3
Broncho-pneumonia .....	1	Unknown .....	4
Syphilis .....	1		

Of these only 3 deaths were of foreign whites, the others being all of natives and West Indian negroes. Fourteen of the total number were children under 5 years of age, not including the stillbirths, and 5 of these died from fever. Whether such cases have been made the subject of investigation I am unable to state.

#### *Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended October 14, 1905: Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
Oct. 7 12	Taunton .....	Mobile, Ala...	26	0	0	0
	Fort Morgan .....	do .....	24	0	0	0

*Yellow fever cases—No general measures adopted for destruction of mosquitoes.*

OCTOBER 6, 1905.

Another case of yellow fever has occurred in this port, making the fifth case for the present season.

This case is in my private practice. The patient lived in Habana during the American occupation, and in a section of the city in which